



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/848,984	05/18/2004	Kinko Sugiyama	ITECP016	5994
25920 7590 03/21/2007 MARTINE PENILLA & GENCARELLA, LLP 710 LAKEWAY DRIVE SUITE 200 SUNNYVALE, CA 94085			EXAMINER TRAN, TUYETLIEN T	
			ART UNIT 2179	PAPER NUMBER
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS			03/21/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/848,984	<b>Applicant(s)</b> SUGIYAMA ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> TuyetLien (Lien) T. Tran	<b>Art Unit</b> 2179	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 May 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 18 May 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application                       |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>7/20/05</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Claim Objections*

1. Claims 11 and 20 are objected to because of the following informalities: to be consistent with what disclosed in the Applicant's specification (Para 5 and Para 20), it is suggested that "in response to one of the Up.." recited in line 17 of claim 11 and line 16 of claim 20 should be changed to "in response to operations of the Up..". Appropriate correction is required.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

3. Claims 1 and 3-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Smith (Pub No. US 2001/0050684 A1; hereinafter Smith) in view of West et al (ebook title "Sams Teach Yourself Macromedia Firework MX in 24 Hours", Sams, 12/04/2002, pp 1-8).

***As to claim 1***, Smith teaches:

A user interface device that causes a user interface-related window to be displayed on a display unit (e.g., digital imaging system as shown in Fig. 1), which is capable of displaying various pieces of information (e.g., see Figs. 14-16), said user interface device comprising:

a command input module that receives a user command (e.g., a module that receives a user selection of menu such as "Order List", "Image Display", "Print Setup", "Rotation", see Fig. 14);

a storage module that stores at least data of a first manipulation menu display field, data of a second manipulation menu display field, and data of a viewer display field for displaying a processing object of each manipulation (e.g., a module that stores interface data as shown in Fig. 14-16 to memory at interface unit 220 and GLS central Processor 210, see Fig. 1 and [0083]); and

a display control module (e.g., a module that displays an interface as shown in Fig. 14-16) that, when the user command received by said command input module is a first manipulation window display command (e.g., menu "Rotation" 1406 is selected by a user, see Fig. 15), reads the data of the first manipulation menu display field and the data of the viewer display field from said storage module and displays a first manipulation window (e.g., see Fig. 15), which includes the first manipulation menu display field arranged at a predetermined location on a periphery of the viewer display field (e.g., menu items 90, 180 and 270 allows a user to manipulate image DSC00001, see Fig. 15), on said display unit (e.g., see Fig. 1) and when the user command received by said command input module is a second manipulation window display command (e.g., menu "Print Setup" 1404" is selected by a user, see Fig. 14), reads the data of the second manipulation menu display field and the data of the viewer display field from said storage module and displays a second manipulation window (e.g., see Fig. 14),

which includes the second manipulation menu display field arranged at a location on a periphery of the viewer display field (e.g., menu items "Number of prints", "-", "+", "Size" allows a user to manipulate printing data on the image DSC00001, see Fig. 14), on said display unit (e.g., see Fig. 1),

in the case of input of the second manipulation window display command during display of the first manipulation window on said display unit (e.g., from an interface shown in Fig. 15, a user clicks on "Print Setup" menu 1404), said display control module sliding the first manipulation window to make the first manipulation menu display field disappear from the display on said display unit and to make the second manipulation menu display field appear on the display on said display unit (e.g., note that menus associating with command "Rotation" are not shown, and menus associating with "Print Setup" are displayed, see Figs. 14-15), while making the viewer display field remain on the display on said display unit (e.g., item DSC00001 displayed in viewer display field 1402, see Figs. 14-16), so as to display the second manipulation window on said display unit (e.g., see Fig. 14),

in the case of input of the first manipulation window display command during display of the second manipulation window on said display unit (e.g., from an interface shown in Fig. 14, a user clicks on "Rotation" command menu 1406), said display control module sliding the second manipulation window to make the second manipulation menu display field disappear from the display on said display unit and to make the first manipulation menu display field appear on the display on said display unit (e.g., note that menus associating with command "Rotation" is displayed while menus associating with "Print Setup" are not shown, see Figs. 14-15), while making the viewer display field remain on the display on said display unit (e.g., item DSC00001 displayed in viewer display field 1402, see Figs. 14-16), so as to display the first manipulation window on said display unit (e.g., see Fig. 15).

Smith does not expressly teach that the second manipulation menu display field is arranged at a location different from that of the first manipulation menu display field. However, those skilled in the art will appreciate that items 1404, 1406 and 1408 are displayed in different exact locations in the interface. Although they display here corresponding menus in the same area, also displaying them in different areas at the same time or different time would not leave the scope or spirit of the disclosed invention (see Smith par. 540 and Figs. 14-16).

In addition, West teaches a user interface for image manipulating that comprises plurality of menu panel; wherein upon a user can select to reveal or hide the menu panel, displaying or revealing menus associating with the selected command in different location (e.g., see West Fig. 1.12 on page 2).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have used the graphical user interface as taught by West in the user interface of manipulating a display object as taught by Smith to create a user interface that allows switching from one mode to another mode of object manipulation. The motivation to combine Smith's teaching with West's teaching is to make it easier and convenient for a user to distinguish which menu command is currently active and to free up more space for displaying the content that the user wants to manipulate.

**As to claim 10**, claim 10 is in the same context as claim 1; therefore is rejected under similar rationale.

**As to claim 3**, Smith and West teach the limitation of claim 1 for the same reasons as discussed with claim 1 above. Smith further teaches:

the first manipulation window has the first manipulation menu display field located on the side of the viewer display field (e.g., see Fig. 15),

the second manipulation window has the second manipulation menu display field located on the side of the viewer display field (e.g., see Fig. 14).

In addition, West teaches a user interface for image manipulating that comprises plurality of menu panel; wherein upon a user can select to reveal or hide the menu panel, displaying or revealing menus associating with the selected command in different location, said hiding the menu panel by sliding the panel window upward or downward (e.g., see West Fig. 1.12 on page 2).

Smith and West do not expressly teach that the first and second manipulation menu display field are displayed on the upper side or a lower side of a viewer display field. However, those skilled in the art will appreciate that items 1404, 1406 and 1408 are displayed upper side or lower side of the preview area 1402. Although they display here on the left side of the display preview area 1402, displaying on the upper and lower side would not leave the scope or spirit of the disclosed invention (see Smith par. 540 and Figs. 14-16). Thus, combining Smith and West meet the claimed limitations of for the same reasons as discussed with respect to claim 1 above.

**As to claim 4**, Smith and West teach the limitation of claim 1 for the same reasons as discussed with claim 1 above. Smith further teaches:

wherein said storage module stores a first manipulation window option bar corresponding to the first manipulation window display command (e.g., see Fig. 1 and Fig. 15) and a second manipulation window option bar corresponding to the second manipulation window display command (e.g., see Fig. 14),

for display of the first manipulation window on said display unit (e.g., see Fig. 15), said display control module arrays the first manipulation window option bar and the second manipulation window option bar in an identical direction of an alignment of the viewer display

field and the first manipulation menu display field and displays (e.g., note that menu items "Rotation" and "Print Setup" lists in an identical direction of an alignment, see Figs. 14-15) the first manipulation window option bar longer and the second manipulation window option bar shorter (e.g., note that the selected menu item "Rotation" is highlighted and longer than that of the "Print Setup", see Fig. 15), and

for display of the second manipulation window on said display unit (e.g., see Fig. 14), said display control module arrays the first manipulation window option bar and the second manipulation window option bar in an identical direction of an alignment of the viewer display field and the second manipulation menu display field (e.g., note that menu items "Rotation" and "Print Setup" lists in an identical direction of an alignment, see Figs. 14-15) and displays the second manipulation window option bar longer and the first manipulation window option bar shorter (e.g., note that the selected menu item "Print Setup" is highlighted and longer than that of the "Rotation", see Fig. 14).

**As to claim 5**, Smith and West teach the limitation of claim 4 for the same reasons as discussed with claim 4 above. Smith further teaches:

wherein said display control module slides the first manipulation window option bar and the second manipulation window option bar to change the longer side and the shorter side (e.g., see items 1404 and 1406 in Figs. 14-15), when the first manipulation window is slid to change over the display to the second manipulation window on said display unit or when the second manipulation window is slid to change over the display to the first manipulation window (e.g., see Figs. 14-15).

**As to claim 6**, Smith and West teach the limitation of claim 1 for the same reasons as discussed with claim 1 above. Smith further teaches:



the first manipulation menu display field displays at least one of a menu, a guidance, and a data setting input box relating to image editing (e.g., "Rotation" display menu field has input boxes that allows a user to set the rotation degree of the displayed image DSC00001 in preview window 1402, see Fig. 15),

the second manipulation menu display field displays at least one of a menu, a guidance, and a data setting input box relating to image printing (e.g., see item 1404 in Fig. 14), and

the viewer display field displays an image as an object of the image editing or the image printing (e.g., see displayed item "DSC00001" in preview window 1402, see Figs. 14-15).

**As to claim 7**, Smith and West teach the limitation of claim 6 for the same reasons as discussed with claim 6 above. Smith further teaches wherein the viewer display field displays a captured image of a motion picture as the object of the image editing or the image printing (e.g., see Fig. 11 and Para [0141]).

**As to claim 8**, Smith and West teach the limitation of claim 7 for the same reasons as discussed with claim 7 above. Smith further teaches said user interface device being mounted on a printer, which connects with a disk recorder using a hard disc or a digital versatile disc as a recording medium of motion pictures and has a function of capturing a motion picture from the recording medium of the disk recorder (e.g., see Para [0115] and [0124]).

**As to claim 9**, Smith and West teach the limitation of claim 1 for the same reasons as discussed with claim 1 above. Smith further teaches said user interface device is a computer comprising said display unit, said command input module, said storage module, and said display control module (e.g., see Fig. 1).

4. Claims 11 and 19-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Smith in view of Wilcox et al (Patent No US 6678891, hereinafter Wilcox).

**As to claim 11**, Smith teaches:

A user interface device that causes a user interface-related window to be displayed on a display unit (e.g., digital imaging system as shown in Fig. 1), which is capable of displaying various pieces of information (e.g., see Figs. 14-16), said user interface device comprising:

a storage module that stores data for displaying at least a first manipulation window and a second manipulation window on said display unit (e.g., a module that stores interface data as shown in Fig. 14-16 to memory at interface unit 220 and GLS central Processor 210, see Fig. 1 and [0083]); and

a display control module (e.g., a module that displays an interface as shown in Fig. 14-16) that, when the first manipulation window or the second manipulation window is read from said storage module and is displayed on said display unit, executes a setting on the displayed manipulation window or a changeover of display to the other manipulation window (e.g., see Figs. 14-16).

Smith does not expressly teach using a remote control unit having Up, Down, Left, Right and OK keys to select menus in a user interface. However, those skilled in the art will appreciate that an additional input device such as a remote control unit is used to select items on a user interface (e.g., Smith [0027]).

In addition, Wilcox teaches a navigational interface executes on a client terminal that has category and menu focus units for focusing on selected category and menu items and displaying drawable information about selected category and menu items (e.g., see Fig. 3-4 and Figs. 6-12); wherein the navigational interface is capable of receiving and handling viewer input from a remote control unit (e.g., see Figs. 3-4) that comprises:

a reception module that receives a radio signal transmitted from a remote control unit, in response to a press of one of Up, Down, Left, Right, and OK keys on said remote control unit (e.g., see Fig. 3 and col. 12 lines 48-67);

a radio signal identification module that identifies the radio signal received by said reception module as one of Up, Down, Left, Right, and OK commands (e.g., see Fig. 3 and col. 13 lines 1-12);

displaying selected information about selected category and menu items in response to operations of Up, Down, Left, Right and OK command (e.g., see col. 13 lines 1-12).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have used remote control unit to navigate the graphical user interface as taught by Wilcox the user interface of manipulating a display object as taught by Smith to allow a user to switch over from one manipulation mode to another using a remote control unit because Smith suggests that an additional input device such as a remote control unit is used to select items on a user interface (e.g., Smith [0027]) and that using a remote control unit for menu navigation is well known in the art (e.g., see Wilcox Figs. 3-4 and Figs. 6-12). The motivation to combine Smith's teaching with Wilcox's teaching is to provide the user with a tool to control or manipulate a user interface without having to leave their current sitting position.

**As to claim 20**, claim 20 is in the same context as claim 11; therefore is rejected under similar rationale.

**As to claim 19**, Smith further teaches a computer comprising said storage module, and said display control module (e.g., see Fig. 1). Wilcox further teaches a computer comprising said reception module and said radio identification module (e.g., see Wilcox Figs. 2-3). Thus,

combining Smith and Wilcox would meet the claimed limitations for the same reasons as discussed with respect to claim 11 above.

5. Claims 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Smith in view of West further in view of Usal (Published article, "Sliding Menu", <http://web.archive.org/web/2003032020058/http://www.kirupa.com/developer/flash5/slidingmenu.htm>", 03/20/2003, pp 1-3; hereinafter Usal).

**As to claim 2**, Smith and West teach the limitation of claim 1 for the same reasons as discussed with claim 1 above. Smith further teaches:

the first manipulation window has the first manipulation menu display field located on a left side or a right side of the viewer display field (e.g., see Fig. 15),

the second manipulation window has the second manipulation menu display field located on the right side or the left side of the viewer display field (e.g., see Fig. 14).

However, Smith and West do not expressly teach sliding the first and second manipulation window leftward or rightward.

Usal, though, teaches a sliding menu having command menus that when a user selects a button, item associating with the selected button will be displayed and the other item will be sliding in leftward and rightward (e.g., see Usal pages 1-2).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have implemented the sliding menu as taught by Usal to the user interface device as taught by Smith and West. The motivation to combine the teachings together is because sliding menu is space-saving submenus slide out on demand, revealing many layers of depth in the menu.

6. Claims 12-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Smith in view of Wilcox further in view of West.

**As to claim 12**, Smith and Wilcox teach the limitation of claim 11 for the same reasons as discussed with claim 11 above. Smith further teaches:

wherein said storage module stores at least data of a first manipulation menu display field, data of a second manipulation menu display field, and data of a common display field for displaying contents common to the first manipulation window and the second manipulation window as the data for displaying the first manipulation window and the second manipulation window (e.g., a module that stores interface data as shown in Fig. 14-16 to memory at interface unit 220 and GLS central Processor 210, see Fig. 1 and [0083]),

for display of the first manipulation window on said display unit, said display control module reads the data of the first manipulation menu display field and the data of the common display field from said storage module and displays the first manipulation window (e.g., see Fig. 15), which has the first manipulation menu display field arranged at a predetermined location on a periphery of the common display field (e.g., menu items 90, 180 and 270 allows a user to manipulate image DSC00001, see Fig. 15), on said display unit (e.g., see Fig. 1), for display of the second manipulation window on said display unit, said display control module reads the data of the second manipulation menu display field and the data of the common display field from said storage module and displays the second manipulation window (e.g., see Fig. 14), which has the second manipulation menu display field arranged at a location on a periphery of the viewer display field (e.g., menu items "Number of prints", "-", "+", "Size" allows a user to manipulate printing data on the image DSC00001, see Fig. 14), on said display unit (e.g., see Fig. 1), and

while the first manipulation window or the second manipulation window is displayed on said display unit, when the command of the second manipulation menu display field or the first manipulation menu display field from a cursor position on the displayed first manipulation window or second manipulation window, said display control module displays the second manipulation window or the first manipulation window on said display unit (e.g., see Figs. 14-15).

Wilcox teaches using a remote control unit to select a menu or to navigate from one menu item to another (e.g., see Figs. 3-4 and Figs. 6-12).

West teaches a user interface for image manipulating that comprises plurality of menu panel; wherein upon a user can select to reveal or hide the menu panel, displaying or revealing menus associating with the selected command in different location (e.g., see West Fig. 1.12 on page 2).

Thus, combining Smith, Wilcox and West would meet the claimed limitations for the same reasons as discussed with respect to claim 1 and claim 11 above.

**As to claim 13**, Smith, Wilcox and West teach the limitation of claim 12 for the same reasons as discussed with claim 12 above. Smith further teaches wherein the common display field is a viewer display field for displaying a processing object of each manipulation (e.g., item DSC00001 displayed in viewer display field 1402, see Figs. 14-16).

**As to claim 14**, Smith, Wilcox and West teach the limitation of claim 12 for the same reasons as discussed with claim 12 above. Smith further teaches:

while the first manipulation window or the second manipulation window is displayed on said display unit (e.g., see Figs. 14-15), when the command represents the second manipulation menu display field or the first manipulation menu display field from a cursor

position on the displayed first manipulation window or second manipulation window (e.g., the user selects one of the menu items "Rotation" or "Print Setup", see Figs. 14-15), said display control module slides the first manipulation window or the second manipulation window to make the first manipulation menu display field or the second manipulation menu display field disappear from the display on said display unit and to make the second manipulation menu display field or the first manipulation menu display field appear on the display on said display unit (e.g., see Figs., 14-15), while making the common display field remain on the display on said display unit (e.g., see displayed item "DSC00001" shown in preview window 1402, see Figs. 14-15), so as to display the second manipulation window or the first manipulation window on said display unit (e.g., see Figs. 14-15).

Wilcox teaches using a remote control unit to select a menu or to navigate from one menu item to another (e.g., see Figs. 3-4 and Figs. 6-12).

Thus, combining Smith, Wilcox and West would meet the claimed limitations for the same reasons as discussed with respect to claim 1 and claim 11 above.

**As to claims 15-18**, claims 15-18 are in the same context as claims 4-7 respectively; therefore are rejected under similar rationale.

### **Conclusion**

The prior art made of record on form PTO-892 and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Applicant is required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.111(c) to consider these references fully when responding to this action.

**Examiner's note:** Examiner has cited particular columns, line numbers, and figures in the references as applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant. Although

the specified citations are representative of the teaching of the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to TuyetLien (Lien) T. Tran whose telephone number is 571-270-1033. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Friday: 7:30 - 5:00, off on alternating Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Weilun Lo can be reached on 571-272-4847. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

T.T  
3/14/2007

Lien Tran  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2179

  
**WEILUN LO**  
**SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER**